

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS BLIGHT BUSINESS.

The Argonaut of San Francisco, in an article opposing the establishment of a "civic center" in its city advances exactly the argument The Advertiser has used in favor of the "civic center" idea for Honolulu, and, although apparently at exactly opposite ends of the matter, the two publications are in thorough agreement. The essential difference between the situation here and that in San Francisco is that in the Coast city the suggestion is to have the civic center as the business center of the town, while The Advertiser's idea for Honolulu is to have it on the outskirts of the business section and where, under no probable circumstances, it could ever become a part of the business section.

The San Francisco civic center plan is parallel to that of the "business civic center," advocated by W. R. Castle in his contention that the Mahukala site is the better location for the federal building, while The Advertiser opposes that site as detrimental to surrounding business. Concerning the Coast suggestion, the Argonaut says:

We have observed that under the conditions of modern life public structures—school buildings, auditoriums, churches, and the like—tend rather to blight the immediate locality in which they are placed than to promote its prosperity. If he can help it, no man of business establishes himself alongside a great public structure. And we suspect, business and traffic with all that combines to make up the hustle, the bustle, and the "go" of a modern city will rather avoid than gather around the projected civic center. We fear that if San Francisco at a great outlay of money, which by the way we haven't got without more borrowing, shall create a civic center near the old city hall site or anywhere else, with noble structures, parks, fountains, and all the rest of the fine things architects and artists tell us about, it will tend to confine and cramp development, rather than promote a widespread utility and beauty. It will be exceedingly difficult for business, now so rapidly moving up Market street, to get past four or five "dead blocks"—however beautiful from an architectural standpoint—and when it does get by, we are likely to have two separated business districts rather than a concentrated one. To put it briefly, we fear that an elaborate "civic center" in the heart of the town will destroy the symmetry of something far more important to a commercial city, namely, its business center. Everywhere in the country it is noticeable that the activities of business laugh at the calculations of architects and artists. It is notably so at Washington, which is not a commercial city, likewise notably so at New York and Chicago, which are commercial cities. Business seeks rather to get away from civic centers than to cluster about them. And this being so, we believe it will be a practical mistake to plant a cluster of public buildings and parks directly in the line which business is now pursuing in San Francisco.

THE OPPOSING FREAR FACTIONS.

The suspicion voiced at the time that the published interview with Former Governor Carter which appeared recently in the Bulletin, was doctored to suit the particular taste of that organ, has been borne out by Mr. Carter himself, who returned from the mainland yesterday. The words put into his mouth, that "Governor Frear was not in touch with the people" were not spoken by him at all, however strongly they appealed to the Bulletin, whose "touching" abilities are so very well known. On the other hand, the former Governor objects to the present Governor because the latter has not properly upheld the dignity of his high office.

Thus extremes meet in the opposition to the reappointment of Mr. Frear. The Delegate is after him because he is too haughty, and Mr. Carter is after him because he is too meek.

The Advertiser has the very highest opinion of Mr. Carter as a patriotic citizen of Hawaii and a man both willing and able to labor for the common weal, but as a critic of Governor Frear on the grounds that he is lacking in an appreciation of the dignity of his high office, we fear that Mr. Carter will only be laughed at. When the very stormy times of Mr. Carter's own administration are remembered, when memory goes back only to the few months ago when Mr. Carter "used his influence" with the President personally regarding the appointment of a collector of internal revenue for Hawaii, it must be remembered that he himself was not such a tremendous success as the channel through whom alone Washington could be reached. People already are mean enough to point out that Carter as Governor failed to fill out his term.

At any rate, who has Mr. Carter in mind as the one who should be appointed in Frear's place? The Delegate is striving to supplant him with someone else who will go to the Delegate and the national committee in the matter of nominations. Mr. Carter would supplant him with someone who will insist on being the whole thing in the matter of nominations.

Where is the man to satisfy the anti-Frear factions?

A MOVE FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT.

The decision of the chamber of commerce to retain Mr. Field as the unofficial representative of the business men of the city at the city hall is one that gives an assurance to the well-wishers of Honolulu that the "big men" of Honolulu are ready to take an active part in municipal politics, using the word in its best sense.

As The Advertiser understands the situation, Mr. Field is to study the question of the government of Honolulu from the standpoint of a constructionist, undertaking to fit the rules of scientific management to the running of the city, as has been done on the mainland in the more progressive municipalities. It is to be no part of Mr. Field's duties to inaugurate any systematic faultfinding with the way in which the public accounts are kept or with the way in which the public money is being spent, but it is to be his duty to study the income and the outgo of the treasury, to trace the funds through the various departments, to learn definitely just what is accomplished with the money spent and then to suggest ways and means whereby the dollars of the taxpayers can be made to return more in public works to the taxpayers.

He will have no official standing around the city hall, of course, but as he will be the authorized agent of the chamber of commerce, sent to the city hall in response to the statement that the supervisors will gladly accept advice and suggestions from the business men of the city, he will naturally have full access to the records of the supervisors and of the various departments.

It is most gratifying to The Advertiser to have its recent suggestion regarding the employment of Mr. Field endorsed so fully by the chamber of commerce. We believe that the move is a long step in the right direction for better government.

ON AN EFFICIENCY BASIS.

The selection of J. W. Caldwell to succeed Road Supervisor Charley Wilson, as announced this morning, is one that should give satisfaction to the many who are thoroughly tired of the waste and bungling that has marked the road department of the city since Wilder was forced out. City Engineer Gere, under whom Mr. Caldwell has served for the past several months, proves by his appointment that he is in earnest in his desire to give Honolulu capable public servants and has no intention of running the road department of Honolulu as the annex of anyone's political machine. Mr. Caldwell is a practical engineer and road man, with both mainland and Hawaiian experience. What his policies may be is not known, even among his friends, and it is certain that they will not obtrude into his work at the expense of efficiency.

It is quite possible that Mr. Gere's selection will not please the politicians, but citizens generally should see to it that the reorganized road department of Honolulu is given every opportunity to prove itself before adverse criticism is allowed. The Advertiser has every confidence in the ability and the good intention of the city engineer and his new road supervisor, a confidence which we believe will be shared in by the majority of Honoluluans within a short time.

For the first time since Sam Johnson left the service, the road department of Honolulu will be on an efficiency basis after the fifteenth, with a practical engineer in full charge and with a capable and unhampered supervisor under him.

Truly the world do move.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

Those who find it expedient to foster racial issues in Hawaii in order to secure the support of the Hawaiian electors for their various schemes are very fond of referring to The Advertiser as an anti-Hawaiian organ and as the mouthpiece of the government-by-commission advocates, knowing full well that this paper is endeavoring to the fullest extent of its power to induce the Hawaiians towards better things; towards an appreciation of American citizenship; towards temperance, better habits of living and better physical and moral care of themselves. This paper has frequently found it necessary to point out what it regards as faults of the Hawaiians, in order that correction may be made, but it can not be said that The Advertiser ever used toward the natives of these Islands any harsher terms than it has had for many whites, nor that it has ever refused encouragement to or support of Hawaiians whom it believed to be upright and capable men. Politically, this paper has supported Hawaiians against whites in many instances, not because they were Hawaiians but because they were, in the opinion of The Advertiser, better men than those opposed to them. The Advertiser, as a business concern, employs a greater proportion of Hawaiians than almost any other concern of any size in the Territory, not because they are Hawaiians, but because they are capable. This paper has never condoned the faults of the Hawaiians any more than it has ever condoned the faults of any other race; neither has it magnified the wrongs it believes to exist, however much attention we have called to them.

We believe that the Hawaiian readers of this paper recognize the fairness and the independence of its position.

We go into these particulars in order that there may be no misunderstanding the position this paper has taken in regard to the political situation the Territory faces, in which it seems plain that two factions are working desperately in an effort to bring about a political alignment on a racial and color basis, putting the Hawaiians against the white and the white against the Hawaiian. It is currently reported that supporters of Kuhio are holding precinct meetings among the Hawaiians, preaching a "nana ka ili" policy and urging the native voters to exercise their majority possibility and seize the reins of power, placing only Hawaiians in office.

On the other hand, it is evident that there are those among the white voters who would welcome such a step on the part of the Hawaiians. These believe that any color-line election—in which the Hawaiians would undoubtedly be successful if the lines were closely drawn—would result in so much confusion that the federal government would be compelled to step in and take over the governing of the Islands in order to safeguard the military and naval uses to be made of Hawaii, and of Oahu in particular.

We believe that the attempts of both whites and Hawaiians to force the race issue this fall are hurtful now to the cause of good government and certain to be disastrous in the long run. The Advertiser hopes to be able this fall to support reputable Hawaiians for office, as it has always done, and to be able to urge upon Hawaiian voters to join with it in the support of reputable white candidates for office.

The time is at hand when all classes of citizens in Hawaii must pull together. The time is at hand when Honoluluans of all colors who have the best good of the city at heart will have to combine, wiping out political, religious and color lines and working together in the support of a "Greater Honolulu" ticket for the advancement and the greatest good of Honolulu.

Those who are today urging the Hawaiians to form a Hawaiian party, as well as those who are referring to the Hawaiians as "Polynesian dog eaters" in an effort to lead the Hawaiians into political action as a race, are working against the best interests of the Territory and city and should be denounced by men of every race who have Hawaii's interest at heart.

DARROW AND TECHNICALITIES.

Dispatches from the mainland announce that Clarence Darrow, attorney for the McNamara brothers, on trial for jury bribing, has already begun to show signs of the reliance he seemingly intends to place upon the law's quibbles and technicalities. It may be that it is a little too soon to speak of the matter, and there are many who might think it is best to wait for the full details of the fight the attorney is making in Los Angeles before commenting upon the conduct of the case in any way. But the matter of Darrow's guilt or guiltlessness is of far too great importance for any move in his prosecution for bribery or his defense against the charge to escape the keenest scrutiny of the nation's press. Either Darrow is guilty of having furnished the money to Bert Franklin to bribe prospective jurors in the McNamara case, or he is innocent. In either event he should be judged on the merits of the case, and no technicalities should be allowed to seriously affect the final outcome.

It were an easy matter for an attorney of Darrow's recognized ability to find loopholes in the laeclie fabric of our laws. When he is aided in that effort by one of the shrewdest criminal lawyers on the Pacific Coast, Earl Rogers, it seems as though it were going to be a hopeless struggle to arrive at the truth lying behind the grave accusation. Yet the truth is vital to many hundreds of thousands of men and women who have pinned their faith on the accused; who believe him an almost inspired leader of labor's cause.

The crying need in a case of the vast importance of the Darrow trial is that the exact facts shall be brought forth, unclouded by trickery, uncolored by legal quackery. Labor unionism was on trial with the McNamaras. The world recognized that fact and persisted in the recognition despite the efforts of the court and the attorneys for the State to keep the issue out of the trial or at least far in the background. Since the confession of the brothers, labor has been hailed more immediately to the bar of public opinion. The same, to a greater degree, if possible, is the case with the trial of Darrow. Not only was the man the head and forefront of the McNamara defense, but for many years he has been an accepted leader of unionism on the mainland, and his lectures and books have made him a prominent figure in that steadily widening circle of the intellectual world sympathetically interested in the modern spirit of unrest; in the present day adaptation of world-old remedies for world-old evils.

That being the case Darrow's defense means more than the conviction or acquittal of one man. The blow proof of his guilt would be to labor unionism throughout the world would be tremendous. The conviction of Samuel Gompers of the many charges made against him, would be nothing in comparison. If the world learns that Darrow's code permitted him to use such a weapon as bribery to clear his clients it would be shocked, but if it sees that, in order to clear his own skirts, he resorts to shallow legal trickery, it would be disgusted. If a great union leader has to depend upon the very things he has denounced in capitalism, he brands as hypocritical the very foundations of labor unionism.

The generality of people wants to see justice done, but the majority of Americans will feel that any sign of a resort to technicalities on the part of the attorney or his counsel, will be tantamount to an admission of guilt, or at the best, to a confession that the truth needs protection from the bitter glare of publicity.

THE BELT ROAD BLUNDERERS.

Now that a judicial decision as to their stupidity has gone into the records, the members of the belt road commission of this island ought to take the hint and get out, leaving room for the appointment of men with less inflated ideas of themselves and a better idea of the ordinary courtesy of public servants towards their masters, the public. The inefficiency of the commission is due altogether to the fact that the chairman and the secretary are of "the public be damned" type, a type that is decidedly out of fashion.

The commission started out wrong by holding all meetings in executive session, along the lines of the labor committee of the planters' association, and aggravated their offense by refusing to take the public into their confidence as to the decisions arrived at in their meetings. They flouted the public by refusing to recognize the rights of the press and had not the sense to appreciate what they were going up against.

We have already called upon Governor Frear to call his appointees to order. As the courts have now decided that these appointees have been acting not only foolishly, but illegally, we trust the Governor will have time to attend to them.

The day has passed when any public body spending public funds may carry on its business behind closed doors, and the sooner that is realized by all concerned the less trouble there will be for them.

VALE HAWLEY.

When Edwin Hawley died in New York yesterday, the world lost a man. There are thousands of richer men, thousands of better men, but mighty few better fighters than was Edwin Hawley, maker of empires, builder of railroads, and gambler with fate.

There are many to whom the notice of his death after a long illness will recall some story of a fight lost or won, but a fight battled through to the bitter finish. For years Hawley attacked and was attacked by, what he pleased to call the railroad trust. It is certain that if he could have had the backing he needed, and at times was promised, his gigantic projects would have been carried through more swiftly than they were. He combated difficulties that

would have downed another man. He forced the hands of money kings, going into their own strongholds to do so and sometimes he won.

But the real monument to Hawley, the one that will never crumble into dust and be forgotten—though the man that created it may be—are the hundreds of thousands of fertile acres from the Canadian line to the Republic of Mexico, where once was an arid waste. For it was Hawley who first proposed to the United States government the idea of reclaiming the vast arid acreage of the West, at that time given over to the cactus and the sage brush. Hawley was ignored, but his idea took root and has given out many branches. To him goes the honor in the minds of the men who know.

PALMYRA ISLAND "NEWS."

It is rather refreshing to be assured by Father Rougier that the Associated Press got the wrong tip at Washington when it sent out a report that Great Britain desired the sovereignty of Palmyra Island, especially as it is well known that the state department and Downing Street have been in correspondence in the matter and when Father Rougier, himself, is the authority for the statement that the island is officially listed at the office of the British Commissioner at Fiji as British territory.

We are also greatly indebted to one of the afternoon papers for the decidedly interesting news that there is no danger of war between Great Britain and the United States concerning the ownership of Palmyra, and to the other afternoon paper for the exclusive announcement that Judge Cooper need not fear losing his title to the group. The interesting feature of these announcements is the fact that anyone should be fool enough to suppose that there was any question of war and that someone else is fool enough to suppose that the question of sovereignty has anything at all to do with Judge Cooper's ownership rights.

MAUI TINHORN'S HEAD FOR HILO

Word Arrives That Big Island Cops Are Not Obtrusive and Easy Money Is There.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WAILUKU, Maui, January 30.—An exodus of gamblers and women of the red light districts is reported as a sequel to the strenuous efforts of the Wailuku police to suppress gambling and kindred vices. A member of the sporting fraternity, a Japanese, recently returned from Hilo and reported that town to be "wide open" and that the Hilo police are sensible men who do not hunt the sports too closely. He showed a wad of \$400 in good money which he claimed he had won in the "Rainy City" where the police do not poke their noses behind closed doors to interfere with the run of a gentlemanly game between friends.

If he be an advance agent, trying to boom the attractions of Hilo, he certainly made a grand success at it, for as fast as he showed his winnings and told his story, the sight of the wad has acted like a charm and the sporting gentry from Lahaina, Wailuku, Kahului and Paia are hurrying to Hilo to get in on the ground floor and help along the "watch Hilo grow" movement, before the police get inquisitive.

A Stolen Warrant.

Sheriff Crowell went down to Honolulu on the Mauna Kea last Friday to trace the course of a school teacher's salary warrant said to have been stolen from the United States mails and cashed by the thieves. The teacher, S. Kawakawa of Kanae, received his salary warrant early in December and cashed it at Ah Hu's store, and Ah Hu mailed it, duly endorsed, to a Honolulu firm in payment for a bill of goods. It was never received by the firm but it turned up at the Territory's treasury with the endorsements of three different persons and was duly paid. The amount is \$65.00. The theory on which Sheriff Crowell is working is that the warrant was stolen from the mails at the Kanae postoffice, and it is up to the endorser after San Kawai to explain how they came by the incriminating paper.

FIGHT WITH EVIL IS PROGRESSING

Reports from the Personal Workers Encourages Doctor Scudder and Other Leaders.

Reports from every section of the city of Honolulu, brought in by the many personal workers who have taken up the fight for a morally cleaner city, were received last night by the leaders of the Christian Extension Movement at Cooke Hall in the Young Men's Christian Association building. And the reports and prospects were of such a nature that the Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder, in charge of the class of personal workers, announced with confidence that the great work of the anti-evil campaign was on in such earnestness that this city and Territory before another month had passed would witness one of the most effective and forceful upheavals for good ever known in this part of the world.

Fight Going Forward.

"Let the news go abroad far and wide," said Doctor Scudder, "that the campaign whose battles for final victory are to be fought from March 15 to 30, is going forward in a manner to please every friend of righteousness in this Territory. Reports from every hand indicate that the workers, personal workers from all the five churches in the movement, are such that we already know how great will be the good accomplished by the evangelical cohorts from this time henceforward. There will be, can be, no such thing as halfheartedness or failure. The good men, the strong men, and the good and strong women, too, of this city are with us in the fight, and the forces of evil will receive the most disastrous defeat in their history before this winter is passed."

For more than an hour the class leader examined and heard the testi-

mony of the workers; and in turn gave advice and directions as to future work. Messrs. Bowen, Renear, Tracey, Wakefield, Super, Andrews, Gulick and others entered into the spirit of the meeting, and one and all declared themselves as more than pleased with the progress already made.

Clinic at Meeting.

Then followed what Doctor Scudder termed the clinical part of the meeting, that in which some of the experiences of the workers were related, and which was most interesting. Ways and means for the reaching of those who were in need of Christian aid or counsel were discussed; after which the lesson for the next meeting to be held at the same place on Thursday evening, February 8, was given out.

The executive committee of the movement of which James Wakefield is chairman, reported that arrangements for the final two weeks of the campaign, with meetings at the Empress theater and other places, was well under way, and that it was only a matter of time when the city would realize that a tremendous Christian movement had taken hold of Honolulu.

The "Prayer Cycle" which was adopted at the last meeting will be ready for publication in a few days, when copies of it will be placed in the hands of every member of the five evangelical churches interested in the movement. This cycle will contain prayer for each day from this time until the opening of the great meetings planned for the last twelve days of March.

Women Joining.

Paul Super, executive manager of the campaign, has received assurance from scores of business men, from large numbers of the ladies of Honolulu, and from pastors and laymen of many of the churches that his work will be given willing and untiring aid in the movement for the moral upbuilding of the city.

"It is going to be a finish fight," said Mr. Super last night, "and our beautiful city is going to be cleaner and better by a hundred fold for it. We fully understand what we are up against, as the saying is; but right here it may be said without fear of successful contradiction that the good people of this town are in the majority, and that evil is not going to flout itself with impunity. Every citizen of Honolulu, every right-thinking man and woman is with us and the victory will be overwhelming."

GOOD CANE LANDS FOR HOMESTEADERS

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, January 29.—News has been received here that the lands of Hakalau-iki are to be appraised in order that they may be opened for settlement in the near future. The drawing will probably take place in April. These lands are among the most valuable cane lands in the Territory. The tract is a long and narrow one, extending mauka from the government road, a little on the Hilo side of the Hakalau stores. The whole tract will be placed on the market, with the exception of a narrow strip of about five hundred feet directly mauka of the main road, which has been reserved by the government. On the extension of this strip lie the school and the Catholic church, which, together with the railroad station, which is close at hand, will give the settlers exceptional advantages.

The lots are fifty-two in number, and range in size, according to value, from ten to sixteen acres each. All are excellent cane land, and have been used as such by the plantation, with the exception of the lots furthest mauka. A good road runs along the tract throughout its entire length, and from it several branch roads cut through the tract. On the whole the tract seems to offer the opportunities for small planters which have been so much in demand.

ALASKAN VOLCANO IS IN VIOLENT ERUPTION

SEWARD, Alaska, January 17.—Pavlof volcano, on the Alaska peninsula west of the Shumagin Islands, is in violent eruption. Andrew Grosswald, a storekeeper at Sand Point, sixty miles from Pavlof, sends word that stones can be seen hurled from the crater and that lava and smoke are issuing. Pavlof emits smoke even in its mildest moods and is accounted the most active of the Alaska volcanoes.

G. A. Lee, lighthouse keeper at Cape Sarichef, the most westerly point of Unimak Island, Bering Sea, reports violent earthquakes in the Aleutian Islands. Mount Shishaldin, the most spectacular of the volcanoes and which is on Unimak Island, slumbered last summer, as also did the eccentric Bogoslof.